The Rebels Have Used Them Only to Dig Trenches.

A Threat that They Will be Used as Soldiers in Retaliation.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16, 1363. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

new horrors of war from which the soul of every Christian citizen must shrink—with the prayerful people and mine, your Government and mine, your mixed of pity and fury. cause and mine, from crimes political and military istence as a nation, and coming home with a most kindly warning to " the business and the bosom" of every man among you who has interests to appeal to, a conscience to rouse, or a heart to touch. And I ask THE N. Y. TRIBUSE thus to speak for the humane among us to the humane among you, for two reasons: first, because that journal is the exponent of the doctrines of the Federal Administration, of the dominant party in the United States; and then, because, abominable as those doctrines must ever be to us-cruel as are your counsels, impracticable as is your language-The TRIBUSE has at least been from the beginning a consistent and a courageous partisan, a fair and open foe-neither asking nor giving favors, playing no fantastic political tricks, nor bidding for all applauses at once.

How I came by the knowledge of the facts which, in the very eagerness of a patriotic fear, I take this extraordinary means of imparting to your party, columns. your raiers, and your people, is " neither here nor been as sure as the use I make of them is pure.

Let me comfort you with the assurance that I

Mr. Lincoln declined to confer with Mr. Stephens, alluded to. and Mr. Stephens returned to Richmond. Not to Two of these bearers of dispatches went through was, I believe, the end of the expedition.

But not the end of speculations as to its real object. The guesses of your journale have been far

The Vice-President of the Confederate States was sent to ask the Président of the United States to cooperate with the former Government in measures conducive to the cause of humanity, to the cultivation of the most Christian shapes of warfare—such measures, in the first place, as might be agreed upon between them to lighten the troubles of prisoners, and alleviate the pains of the wounded. And had Mr. Stephens been so fortunate as to procure the audience he so frankly and simply sought, I, for one, believe that the contents of the contents of the new instructions sent to Kurope by these messengers. One thing, however, is certain, Jeff. Davis has made no concessions concerning Slavery, for this simple reason, that he could make none.

A year ago Louis Napoleon, in a conversation with Slidell, which was reported in The Taibures, requested the latter to inquire from his Government whether or not it was disposed to give up Slavery, for the steamer George C. Collins also reports: Passed Charleston Harbor at 10 o'clock Wm. Cara. Foundation, 2 Conn. Cera. Conn. Cera. Foundation, 2 Conn. Cera. Conn.

f your policy. He came to implose you, in have frankly acknowledged, of soldiers whose courage and devotion and endurance you have felt, to this consummation not to come at last. He came to assure you, on the good faith of his Government, on in our affairs. Although it is more than probable own will, out of the love which you know they bear least, unless its policy is attended with success. and these you have found among your prisoners. In this instance the probabilities are that it will not succeed. Louis Napoleon is too shrewd a poli-

shocking in the meaning of that word. He came to without your leave. Your alliance gives me no the name of God not to do this abominable thing. thing to gain and I have everything to lose. The

Else he would have to fall back upon statistics bargain is not even, and I cannot accept it." continue to befool yourself on that question of ties), leon can in no way enter into an agreement of this can be enrolled, armed, drilled, in three mouths. kind. They can be officered in every grade by their own sters, those who have seen most service, and won Repulse of Pegram's and Scott's Forces in most honor. They can be segregated, regiment by regiment, with the white troops. In all the departments, the quartermasters, the commissariat and the medical, white officers can administer for them. Superior commands in the black regiments can be numbering 2,500, crossed the Kentucky River and of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) will not be given fine, the entire system, as it operates in the Sepoy afternoon and attacked our force. After a severe service in India, and as it has been modified by disengagement of two hours, the Rebels were repulsed tinguished British officers at the request of and driven away. It is thought they will make a our Government to meet the peculiarities of flank movement on that place. A large Union our people-peculiarities which constitute incalconfidence in place of hate and jealousy and suspi- Paris for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

cion-can be put in working order at once.

New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXIII No. 6,965.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

tell your people this ?

It is not for me to speculate upon the consequences of these new and dreadful elements, whirled into new forms of conflict and complication, to prolong THE SIEGE OF FORT WAGNER. cruel, shameful, barbarous. Nearly every sentiment and intensify the war. My mind, in striving to grasp the subject, lets go its hold, and shrinks as Size: In the almost vain hope of helping to avert from something at once terrible and lostheome. I cannot speak of things which seem to cry aloud out of the future with the tongues of women and of wish, rather than with the expectation, of saving your babes, with the contention of angels and of friends,

But I do see in all this a hidden mine of power in soo terrible to contemplate without a shudder, I ask the South which your policy may in one fatal moyou to lay before your countrymen certain most grave ment spring upon the country, to bury all we once facts, affecting at once their character and their exmonetresity of disgust and death. RANDOLPH.

> Further Information concerning the Prop esition of Jeff. Davis to European Powers-His Dispatch-Bearers Going Through New-York and Boston-Answer of Jeff. Davis to Napoleon on the Rejection of an Alliance with the South

rem an Occasional Correspondent.

WARRINGTON, July 30, 1863. information on the subject of the recent propositions more had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy made by Jeff. Davis to the crowned heads of Eu- siege guns within 1,000 yards of fort Wagner. Evrope—propositions of which a Democratic news-paper of New-York has already given a brief sum-mary, and to which you have alluded in your own fire on the Union forces on Morris Island. The

According to this information, it would appear day.

According to this information, it would appear day.

The Paul Jones has been in commission 14 months.

The Paul Jones has been in commission 14 months. there." Let it suffice to assure you-and I know that on the 4th of July last, a Cabinet conneil was you will believe me-that my opportunities have held at Richmond, in which it was decided to obtain during which time she has been doing duty in the from some European Power an interest equivalent South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She was conto a protectorate. To that effect inducements of the spicnous at the fight of St. John's Bluff, St. John's shall serve these facts to you in a form as compact strongest kind were deliberately proposed and assister, Fla., and in the frequent skirmishes in the sepossible; for, indeed, I have but little to hope sented to by all the members of the Rebel Govern-vicinity of Jacksonville. She was the first of our

consideration of Mr. Lincoln certain propositions Stidell the three separate instructions respectively bearing upon the spirit and conduct of the war. addressed by Jeft. Davis to the three Governments

waste words in controversy, that, Mr. TRIBUNE, Baltimore to New-York, where they halted a couple of days, during which they saw several of your prominent Democratic politicians. The other, who started a week afterward, made direct for Boston.

and alleviate the pains of the wounded. And had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous of the wounded firing until 10 o'clock. These vessels have had discontinuous met with proper recognition. This, however, met with proper recognition. This present of the Wice-President's mission of the primary object of the Vice-President's mission was to protest, in the name of his Government and people, against the mustering and arming of the war would not be a single moment doubt the fort or upon the walls, or rather the sand-banks, the fort or upon the walls, or rather the fort or upon the walls, or rather the sand-banks, the fort or met with proper recognition. This, however, ful. To this question of the Emperor Jeff. Davis's for nothing resembling walls now remain of the secondarily.

for nothing resembling walls now remain of the secondarily.

for nothing resembling walls now remain of the structure. Fort Wagner did not reply to this fire, blacks, which now constitutes almost the only clear no power over it; consequently any action in the tried twice to reach the ironclads, but fell short. ter at the present time would the name of a people whose resources must have brought rain to him, without any benefit to the surprised you, of a Government whose ability you shaves. I give you this as a positive fact, upon and taken altogether, the day's work was considered

the simple truth of his fellow-countrymen, that not that the late diplomatic instructions of the Rebel truce, according to an agreement entered into a few one single regiment or corps of negroes has ever been Government refer to the proposal equivalent to an days since in reference to an exchange of prisoners. brought into the Confederate service, to be turned offer of an alliance of the South with France, this armed against you. He came to remind you that does not necessarily imply that there is any danger sunft, and Dr. Craven of the Medical Department, such negroes as have from time to time been found for us in that offer. In this case, it is not the offer on breastworks and in trenches have been caught which ought to excite our apprehensions-it is the with spades only or picks in their hands-that such acceptance. Will Louis Napoleon accept the alas have been found in regiments—an insignificant liance proposed to him by the South? Here is the number -- have been in all cases body-servants, some- danger, and here lies the whole question. All the times of officers, sometimes of privates, who of their Rebel Government may do does not affect us in the

He could have told you, if diplomacy permitted sen-tician to burden himself with an alliance in which timent, (God save the mark !) of many such "chat- he would have to give everything and receive nothtels," some of them white-haired, begging, stealing, ing. In what can an alliance with the South possifighting their way home again, to the "ole missus" bly be of any advantage to him? Guarantee Mexico? and the old place, with all that was left of the "young He will tell Jeff. Davis, "You cannot guarantee massa"—a lock of hair or a trinket.

But no matter for that. He came to talk to you autee mine? You will give me a mortgage on of self-preservation, of retaliation, and all that's Texas? But that mortgage I can take myself tell you of the native devil that has slept so long, to army, no navy, no money, nothing which can benefit be awoke at last, in the bosoms of a simple, depend- in any way my policy in the New World, and it exent, affectionate race. He came to implore you in poses me to a war with the North. You have every-

and the grim phraseologies of war, and remind you This is, in all probability, the answer which the that the 4,000,000 of negroes that appear in the tab-lets of your ceases for 1800 are the working hands receive, at least for the present. This knowledge of of both sexes only. That number does not include the position, as well as the cautious and moderate the superannuated, or the infants. Out of these views of the Emperor of the Freuch on American 4,000,000, at least 750,000 able-bodied fellows, lov- affairs, make our Government believe that the fears ing and trusting their masters, and ready to follow arising on the subject of an alliance of the South them up to the mouths of your cannon (ahl do not with France are groundless, and that Louis Napo-

Mentucky. OUR CAVALRY IN THEIR REAR.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30-a. m. de the meed of gallant service in the whas. In marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday ntages, presenting, as they do, love and movement of the Rebels is believed to be against

P. M.-Pegratn's forces have reveated to Win-This is what I tell you can be done. This is what chester, followed by our cavalry. A number of the Vice President of the Confederate States came to prisoners have been captured.

Our Batteries 600 Yards Nearer Sumter.

THE ARMY CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

SHOCKING BARBARITY OF REBEL SURGEONS. to fall into their hands.

The Colored Prisoners Enslaved.

Slavery Question-Probability of the LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

By the arrival at this port of the U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, from Charleston July 26, we learn that The Government, I am told, has received further the siege of Fort Wagner still continued. Gen. Gillcasualties to the Union forces averaged about 6 per

strongest kind were deliberately proposed and assented to by all the members of the Rebel Government. These inducements were not offered to As to the perit to myself—that is nothing.

On the 3d day of July, 1863, the Hot. Alexander II. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, ran down from Richmond in a Confederate steamer, under a flag of truce, to the mouth of the James River, where he had conference with Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding your blockading squadron, as to certain matters of state. I need not occupy your space (or at least your time, Sir) with formal dilations. You know there was brief correspondence between our Vice-President and your Government. Mr. Stephens desired audience for the purpose of presenting to the conaderation of Mr. Lincoln certain propositions.

proofs are situated, were breached in several places,

Col. Hall and Wm. S. Stryker of Gen. Gillmore's represented the Department of the South, and Col. Anderson of the 12th South Carolina, and Maj. Middicton and Capt. Wagner of Gen. Ripley's staff the "C. S. A."

The wounded on board of the Alice were brough to the Cosmopolitan by N. H. Nathans and his corps of Charleston firemen. Bishop Lynch, Roma Carbolic Bishop of South Carolina, accompanied the wounded, and was unremitting in his attentions to them. Officers of the Rebel army could not have received more delicate or careful attentions from him His praises are upon every tongue. He repeatedly expressed the hope that this unnatural and cruel was would soon be over, and that the whole country might again be united and prosperous. Thirty-eight Rebels (privates) and four surgeons were exchanged for 105 Union wounded, including three officers, one of whom died while being placed on board.

It appears from the very best sources of informaion, that Col. Shaw, of the 54th Mass., instead of having been hung by a Charleston mob, as was believed here on the date of my last letter, was shot in the heart early in the engagement, and buried the next morning in a pit with 25 negroes.

The Charleston papers, from the 21st to the 24th inst., all say that 650 of our killed were buried on the Sunday morning after the assault. This extraordinary proportion of the killed to the wounded could not have been reached without an indiscriminate murdering of our soldiers, after they had fallen wounded and helpless.

Our entire less in killed, wounded and missing secording to official report, was but 1,517; if 650 of that number were buried, as Rebel officers and Rebel newspapers solemnly assert, it was the most fearful slaughter, considering the numbers engaged, of the

One hundred and eight of our wounded are still Yesterday morning, Pegram's and Scott's forces, at Charleston and Columbia. The officers and men up, nor has it yet been positively ascertained what

has become of them.
Unofficial reports say the negroes have been sold into slavery, and that the officers are treated with

Of the latter there is no doubt whatever. I have onversed with several officers who were exchanged on Friday, and they all tell me that the first question asked them was whether they commanded negro troops. If the response was in the negative, they were told that it was fortunate for them, for

tell you will certainly be done forthwith. Will you LATER FROM CHARLESTON. every d-d nigger commander would be hung or

There is but one opinion with regard to the treatment our wounded received in Charleston. It was of humanity seems to have departed from these South Carolina wretches. The slightest gun-shot wound, which our army surgeons would have soon healed, immediately suggested to these professions batchers the knife, the saw, amputation, and, in this climate death.

Every opportunity to mutilate the body by amputation was seized upon, and after the operation was performed, the surgeons seemed profoundly indifferest whether a spark of life remained or not. This shameful treatment was not confined to the severely wounded, but nearly all who were so unfortunate as

The officers and soldiers now on board the Cosmo politan will tell you that they had not a single change of clothing, and in many instances not even their wounds dressed, until they reached the deck of our hospital ship. The Sisters of Mercy offered their services but were not allowed to enter the wards of the hospital.

On our left we advanced our batteries, vesterday 600 yards nearer Fort Sumter, and threw up sand batteries with four ten-inch mortars to hold our position. By to-morrow evening we shall have six 200pounder Parrotts in position at this point.

Two heavy rifled guns opened upon us from Fort Johnson yesterday. By reference to the map it will be seen that this Fort will be able to deliver quite a severe enfillading fire when we open upon Sunder. She has already thrown shell two hundred yards over our batteries. Lieut.-Col. Legget of the 10th Connecticut had his right leg taken off on Fri-

I subjoin a list of the wounded on board of the Cosmopolitan who have gone North to recover their health

calth.

KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF THE 17TH JULY.

Wm. Ren. 100 N. Y. died Wm. Ren. 100 N. Y. died July 19, 1863 Warren E. Tunbel, 7 N. H. E. W. Carban, 7 N. H. Lewis Rauer, 100 N. Y. Serg J. T. Eally, 62 Ohto. Van Knewn. Serg J. T. Bally, server Ven Known. Bown. Chris. Mally, 190 N. Y. Chris. Mally, 190 N. Y. Chris. M. Nichols. 48 N. Y. A. Townsley, 6 Coun. Geo. Kilver, 100 N. Y. Corp. H. Leavitt, 7 N. H. Chris. Shebal, 190 N. Y. R. S. Gray, 7 Conn. Thos. Han, 76 Pa. Josh. Busbee, 9 Me. Dani Bridgewater, 7 Conn. Ches. Kelly, 30 Pa. Corp. Levender, 76 Pa. Shas M. Smith, 76 Pa. Shas M. Smith, 76 Pa.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander Alex. C. Rhind; Lieutenant and Executive Officer Moreau Forrest; Psymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, Jas. Sheridan; Energy and Ex. Officer, Josephian Fotte; Psymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, Jas. Sheridan; Energy and Ex. Officer, Josephian Fotte; Psymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, Jas. Sheridan; Energy and Ex. Officer, Josephian Fotte; Psymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, Jas. Sheridan; Energy and Ex. Officer, Josephian Energy and Ex. Officer, Josephian Engineer, John Brown; Master's Mates, Charies Wiedenheim, Jehn H. Menning, Jason L. Rowe, Psymaster's Clerk, W. S. Mallin; Surgeon's Steward, Chas. Mortiner; Veoran, John McKibbin.

Passanoura.—Lieut. Com. Charles H. Cushman, invalided from Mositor Montanta; Acting Master W. Herkhold, de. from Pael Jones; Corporal J. H. Johnson, U. S. A. Capt. J. T. Morrid, and efficers and crew of the steamer Augusta Diagnosts.

Capt. Lunt of the steamer George C. Collins also reports: Passed Charleston Harbor at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. At that time we could plainly sees and hear the beavy bombarding that was going on. The army feel confident of the sarry capture of Fort Wagner.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Morrid, and efficers and crew of the steamer Augusta Diagnosts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Morrid, and efficers and crew of the steamer Augusta Diagnosts.

Morrid, 16 Ps. L. Barthan, 6 Ps. L. Hardson, 76 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. Hardson, 76 Ps. W. Martef, 16 Ps. L. Hardson, 76 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. Hardson, 76 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. Hardson, 76 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. Hardson, 76 Ps. W. Martef, 16 Ps. W. J. Mitchell, 76 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. Hardson, 76 Ps. W. Martef, 16 Ps. L. H. Comminger, 7 N. H. J. H. Rocch, 160 N. Y. Cambodl, 76 Ps. W. Martef, 16 Ps. W. J. Mitchell, 76 Ps. W. J. Mitchell, 76 Ps. W. M. Martef, 16 Ps. W. J. Mitchell, 76 Ps. W. M. M. W. W. Martef, 16 Ps. W. M. M. W. M. W. W. Martef, 16 Ps. W. M. M. W.

Charles L. Cole, D. 48th N. Y., thigh.
John Button E. 48th N. Y., right thigh.
L. Roberts, Y. 48th N. Y., hip.
W. B. Smith, D. 48th N. Y., face.
M. Gleason, K. th. Ct., ieft leg.
P. Koeller, I., 7th Ct., ieft leg.
J. Morningstar, D. 88th Pa., leg.
J. Morningstar, D. 88th Pa., leg.
J. Morningstar, D. 88th Pa., leg.
J. Conners, F. 76th Pa., right leg.
J. Conners, F. 76th Pa., leart.
A. Anrons, D. 76th Pa., beart.
A. Anrons, D. 76th Pa., left leg.
E. T. Beanett, B. 78th Pa., left leg.
Hugh McShane, A. 6th Ct., band.
Vun. Gussnen, G. 6th Ct., band.
Corp. J. C. Osbore, F. 6th Ct., night leg.
Michaet Riley, G. 76th N. H., thigh.
C. Dergett, E. 7th N. H., heart.
S. McKlroy, E. 7th N. H., heart.
S. McKlroy, E. 7th N. H., thigh.
J. S. Relation, H., 7th N. H., right arm and face.
F. E. Robinson, H. 7th N. H., right leg.
S. D. Smith, C. 7th N. H., lift leg.
F. Ingersoil, A. 7th N. H., left leg.
F. Ingersoil, A. 7th N. H., leibes,
F. Ingersoil, A. 7th N. H., leibes,
J. C. Morrill, H. 7th N. H., leg. F. E. Robinson, H. 7th N. H., right leg.
S. D. Smith, C. 7th N. H., left leg.
F. Ingersoll, A. 7th N. H., left leg.
F. Ingersoll, A. 7th N. H., left leg.
F. Ingersoll, A. 7th N. H., less, and thigh.
A. Abbott, H. 7th N. H., beat.
Garles Grant, D. 7th N. H., both legs.
Gerp. J. M. Durrio, F. 7th N. H., rollo.
M. McGulre, G. 160th N. Y., right arm and thigh.
M. Weeks, K. 19th N. Y., right arm.
J. Klenberg, F. 160th N. Y., right arm.
J. Klenberg, F. 160th N. Y., right leg.
W. C. Barthrao, F. 160th N. Y., thumb.
F. Mains, F. 160th N. Y., thumb.
J. L. Scoleagel, F. 160th N. Y., brandt.
J. L. Scoleagel, F. 160th N. Y., brandt.
W. Fettering, K. 160th N. Y., left front.
Corp. August Hurley, F. 160th N. Y., right tleg.
W. M. Stebbors, K. 67th Ohio, knee.
S. Ellsworth, H. 67th Ohio, hip.
George Gilford, A, 67th Ohio, right leg.
N. S. Wood, H. 62d Gulo, right leg.

N. S. Wood, H. 523 Onlo, 1931 129.

M. Jenuings, C. 64d Ohio, left thigh.
C. Ackley, I, 62d Ohio, left

Rebel Narrative of Principal Events from

the 9th to the 16th of July. the 9th to the 16th of July.

From The Charleston Courier, July 24.

As all details connected with the present attack of the Abolitionists on Charleston are of paramount interest, we lay before our readers this morning a narpative of the principal events embraced within the dates of the 9th and 16th of July, as seen from Battery Wagner, being a portion of a journal kindly furnished us by one of the principal participants.

The manay, July 9.—The enemy's batteries were discovered on Lattle Foily Island. Up to this time they had been masked. Preparations were promptly made for an active resistance.

they had been masked. Preparations were promptly made for an active resistance.

FRIDAY, July 10.—At five o'clock this morning the Federal gams opened with great rapidity on our works at South Inlet, near the Southern front of Morris Island. From the severity and accuracy of the enemy's fire—they baving, according to their own accounts, not less than thirty-four heavy gams; from the number of troops being landed at Oyster Point, the inadequacy of our own infantry support to stem the current, and the demonstration made on the left and rear by four Monttors, who poured in a cross fire, it soon became evident that we could not be lost moment; until some of his brave regulars that the last moment; until some of his brave regulars had to be literally dragged from their pieces, Capt. Mitchell, with the remnant of the arthlery detachments under his command, as the ranking officer, "retired fighting" to the cover of Battery Wagner. These detachments consisted of Company I. 1st Artillery, Capt. J. C. Matchel, First Lieut. John S. Bee, Second Lieut. Kemper, and a detachment of the last turn detachment of the cover of Battery Wagner. These detachments consisted of Company I. 1st Artillery, Capt. J. C. Matchel, First Lieut. John S. Bee, Second Lieut. Kemper, and a detachment of the last in manning the pieces, the majority of Lieut W.'s men being shot down.

Wille Sergt. H. was bringing up his men, Capt. D. acceded as gunner to both pieces, sighting and the commany H. First Lieut. John S. Company H. First Lieut. Frost, numbering in all.

White left him to command of the him to command on Saturday. The following explanation, furnished by a gentlemon familiar with the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file during the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file during the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file during the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file during the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file during the circumstances, will, it is to be hoped, place file dur

fort and give themselves up. Among these were several officers.

One fellow about 24 years of age, was found half buried in the sand, where he had ineffectually endeavored to "intrench" himself. He was a long, slab-sided, Connecticut lieutenant, 64 feet high, thin enough for a ramrod, white as a sheet, and weak in the knees. "What's the matter with you—are you hurt!—was the inquiry. "No," whined the cowardly Yankee, "I guess I ain turt, but I'm eo faint and exhausted—I wish I had n't come!"

The attack lasted about 20 minutes, during which we fired only eight rounds of grape and 20 canister shot. None of the garrison were injured during shis engagement. On the field after the fight we found nearly 400 small-arms and equipments, embracing Enfield, Belgian and Sharp's rifles. A number of the latter were disabled by the prisoners and wounded men, who took out the chambers and threw them away, in accordance with the instructions given before going into action.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, three Monitors again moved up and commenced shelling the battery, which they continued, with but brief intermission, until 41 o'clock in the afternoon. The effect of out fire on the iron-clads was not at all perceptible. But one man of the garrison was injured during the day—Private John Filcher of the Gist Guard. A well birected fire, later in the afternoon, drove the enemy from their infa-pits, but without any other decisive result.

It is due to the brave artillerists of the garrison to say that they not only stood nandsomely te their guas throughout the day, but, when night came,

It is due to the brave artillerists of the garrison to say that they not only stood handsomely te their guns throughout the day, but, when aight came, cheerfully engaged in the work of reparation, and put the work in a thorough state of efficiency.

SUNDAY, July 12.—At half-past 10 o'clock the enemy fired a tew shell from 100-pound Parrot guns, at a distance of two and a half miles, to which we did not reply. At 2 o'clock, a Monitor, supposed, from the white smoke-stack, painted green around the top, to be the Montauk, moved up alone. She was allowed to approach swithin 100 yards, when one of our large guns opened on her with the most remarkable accuracy. This piece was under the charge of Sergt. J. Frazer Mathews, and five times did he strike the irou-clad beyond a doubt, the first shot being directly on the edge of the deck, on a line with the water, ripping up the irou, and causing no little visible consternation and excitement on board.

on board.

The Monitor was immediately put about, and as she was turning four shots struck her upon the turret, and one falling squarely upon her deck bounded off a considerable distance. Signals were exchanged off a considerate distance. Signals were calculated with the fleet, and a tog started to her assistance, but a rifled shot checked further progress, and sho returned. A wooden gunboat likewise attempted, and was prerented from approaching the disabled Monitor. The latter, however, finally drifted out of range, and there received the assistance of the fleet.

fleet.

During the two and a half hours she was under our guns, she fired only three times, and it is be-lieved she was materially injured. At dark two gunboats were on either aide of her, apparently keeping her afloat, and since that time she has not made her annearance.

Recping her affect, and since that time she has not made her appearance.

Monday, July 13.—At 11 o'clock this merning three of the enemy's wooden gentions opened fire with 160-pound l'arrott shells, at a distance of two and a half miles. Out of 300 shote, not more than 25 merited a return. The garrison had now been in constant action for four days.

TURDAY, July 14.—At 10 o'clock the enemy's gunboats again opened fire at long range. Little or no change in the satus of affairs. Gen. Talliaferro arrived and took command.

WEDNASDAY, July 15.—The Union sharpshooters, from their rifle-pits, maintained a vigorous fire.

arrived and took command.

Wednesday, July 15.—The Union sharpshooters, from their ride-pits, maintained a vigorous fire. The earmonading was as usual.

Here closes the interesting diary of events we have furnished, the command being relieved after having been on duty until every individual of which it was composed was well nigh worn out with watching and work. No better soldiers have been in the Fort than those who composed this, its first fighting garrison, since the investment of Battery Wagner; and though it was not their fortune to take part in the great assault of Saturday night, the 18th instant, and receive as much bonomable mention before the public as others, it is not too late to write the names of Lieut.-Col. Yates, Capts. Chischester and Matthews, Lieuts. Hall and Gilloy, Lieuts, Gilchrist and Boag, and the non-commissioned officers and privates generally of both companies of artillery engaged in the defense of the place, among those whom history will hereafter commemorate as the heroes of Battery Wagner.

The events that toltowed having been so recently and fully related, it is unnecessary to reiterate them here, and it is believed that all of the meral history of the siage proper to be known at a time is now before the public.

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"Capt. De Pass was placed in command of all the matter right:

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